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The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

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The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

1890.

IN our last Summary we called attention to the fact that the year **1889** was the Jubilee year of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, which body was founded in 1839. No more appropriate memorial could have been chosen for the celebration of that Jubilee than the convening, at Brussels, of an Anti-Slave Trade

Conference of the Powers.

The year just closed witnessed the crowning act of the Conference, when, on the 30th December, the Netherlands Government, after standing out for nearly six months, in opposition to the united wishes of Europe and America, consented to waive the objections it had raised on commercial grounds, and, almost at the latest possible moment, authorized its representative to attach his signature to the General Act.

There is no necessity to dwell now upon the motives by which Holland was actuated in thus opposing herself to the carrying out of an Act, whose object was the amelioration of the Slave-raided people of Africa, an Act which had already, after long, and sometimes almost dangerous, discussion, been signed by sixteen out of the seventeen Powers represented. "All is well that ends well"; and we have no wish to say anything that might give offence to a friendly Power, whose commercial interests on the Congo are of undeniable importance, though they certainly ought not to have been allowed to endanger the existence of a Conference convened upon humanitarian grounds.

Now that the General Act only awaits the ratification of the several Powers in order to become law, we may pause to consider, briefly, the several steps that slowly led up to the meeting of a Conference, which LORD SALISBURY described in his speech at the Guildhall, in 1889, "*as forming an epoch in the history of the suppression of the Slave-trade, for such a Conference has never met before.*" His

Lordship added, "*I do not think any Conference in the history of the world has ever met for the purpose of promoting a matter of pure humanity and goodwill. The Conference on the Slave-trade that is to meet at Brussels marks a great advance in general opinion upon the point. It shews that many nations are anxious to join with us, and, whenever we shall have persuaded all nations to lay aside the various difficulties which prevent them from co-operating in the suppression of the Slave-trade, the great object we have in view will be attained.*"

The object, which the Prime Minister of England then ventured to hope might be realised, has been actually attained,—so far, at least, as regards the obtaining of the signatures of the greatest Powers of the world to an Act for suppressing the Slave-trade. Now we shall all await, with expectation and anxiety, to see what steps will be taken by those Powers who have spheres of influence, or possessions, in Africa, to carry out the Articles passed by the Conference. It will be necessary for all Societies interested in the welfare of the native races to watch carefully—each in its own special sphere—over the due fulfilment of the various beneficent provisions contained in the General Act.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We need only briefly allude to the various efforts made by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, during a long series of years, to have the Slave-trade question brought forward at some of the diplomatic Conferences and Congresses, held in the great capitals of Europe—because a complete sketch of these efforts was given in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for December, 1889.

At Vienna, in 1815, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, and at Verona, in 1822, the late THOMAS CLARKSON, WILLIAM ALLEN, F.R.S., and other Abolitionists, sought to obtain, from the assembled Plenipotentiaries, a declaration that the Slave-trade should be assimilated to piracy, and punished accordingly. Although England, represented by the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and Russia, strongly supported this view at Verona, it was impossible to overcome the opposition of some one or other of the Powers. The same result has happened in later years at other Conferences at which the present ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a declaration that the existence of Slavery, as a recognised institution, was repugnant to civilisation, and that the Slave-trade ought to be regarded as similar to piracy. At Constantinople, in 1876, and at Berlin, in 1878 and 1884, the Society strenuously pressed its views upon these points, but only at the last-named Conference, in 1884, was any Article passed which

enacted that the Slave-trade is contrary to the principles of International Law.

This step being gained, no opportunity was lost for arousing public opinion upon the necessity of a special Conference to consider the best means of suppressing the Slave-trade, and a great advance was made when the eloquent anti-slavery Crusader, CARDINAL LAVIGERIE, responded to the appeal of the Society, and delivered in London a magnificent oration denouncing the hateful traffic in human beings.

A former Foreign Secretary, EARL GRANVILLE, well known for his detestation of Slavery, consented to preside over this great Meeting, in Princes Hall (July 31, 1888), and when his Lordship was compelled to leave the Chair it was occupied by Mr. EDMUND STURGE, the veteran Chairman of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The resolution passed at that Meeting, and the subsequent letter forwarded by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to LORD SALISBURY, may very properly be reproduced here, as they may be called the foundation stones upon which was erected the fabric of the great humanitarian Conference, which recently sat for so many months at Brussels.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT PRINCES HALL, JULY 31, 1888.

(Proposed by CARDINAL MANNING, and seconded by BISHOP SMYTHIES.)

"That the time has now fully arrived when the several nations of Europe who, at the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and again at the Conference at Verona, in 1822, issued a series of resolutions strongly denouncing the Slave-trade, should take the needful steps for giving them a full and practical effect. And, inasmuch as the Arab marauders (whose murderous devastations are now depopulating Africa) are subject to no law, and under no responsible rule, it devolves on the Powers of Europe to secure their suppression throughout all territories over which they have any control. This Meeting would, therefore, urge upon Her Majesty's Government, in concert with those Powers who now claim either territorial possession or territorial influence in Africa, to adopt such measures as shall secure the extinction of the devastating Slave-trade which is now carried on by these enemies of the human race."

LETTER TO LORD SALISBURY.

(Accompanying the above Resolution.)

To the Right Honourable The MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G., Her Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to forward copy of a Resolution passed at a very influential meeting held by this SOCIETY on the 31st ultimo.

The Committee desire to call the attention of your Lordship to the fact that large portions of Africa are coming under the influence of the British and other European Governments, and that it is impossible for such Governments to avoid the responsibility attaching thereto, and which will be certain in some form or another, to bring them face to face with the Slave-trade which is now depopulating Africa.

The Committee feel that it is the duty of all civilised Governments, but especially those holding responsible power in Africa, to unite in proclaiming the Slave-trade a crime against humanity and a violation of the Law of Nations.

They would therefore urge upon your Lordship that it devolves upon England, from the position which she has always held with regard to this question, to take the initiative in obtaining a consensus of the Powers of Europe to carry out the policy advocated by the Resolution enclosed.

On behalf of the Committee, I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.*

On March 26, 1889, Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON, M.P., as spokesman of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, brought forward a motion in the House of Commons which was unanimously accepted by all parties in the House, praying Her Majesty to take steps to convene an Anti-Slave-Trade Conference.

This Resolution, the passing of which will always mark an important era in the history of the abolition movement, was as follows:—

RESOLUTION OF HOUSE OF COMMONS, 26 MARCH, 1889.

(*Moved by Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; seconded by Sir John Kennaway, Bart.*)

"That in view of the present increasing and extending desolations of Africa, caused by the Slave-trade, and also of the large responsibilities which European nations have now assumed in respect to that continent, the time has come when full and complete effect should be given to those declarations against the Slave-trade which were delivered by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and by the Conference at Verona, in 1822.

"That therefore an humble Address be presented to HER MAJESTY that she will be graciously pleased to take steps to ascertain whether the Powers signatory are willing to meet in Conference for the purpose of devising such measures for its repression as may be at the same time effective and in accordance with justice, and under the regulations of International Law."

CONVENING OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The assembling of the Conference at Brussels, by invitation of His Majesty the KING OF THE BELGIANS, and the various difficulties which had to be met and overcome, are now matters of history, and may be studied in the Protocols, published in French and English.

To one interesting point we may very properly again draw attention. LORD VIVIAN, one of the British Plenipotentiaries, in presenting to the Conference an address from the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, made a graceful allusion to its venerable Chairman, Mr. EDMUND STURGE, "who was only prevented by the increasing burden of his fourscore years from coming to Brussels to pay his personal respects to a Conference, which is the realisation of the dream of his life."

Since the date of that address, twelve months have elapsed, and they have been marked by many *contre-temps* and difficulties, threatening to wreck the whole work of the Conference. It is, however, most satisfactory to find that these are now all safely overcome, and that "*the dream of the life of the venerable Chairman*," spoken of by LORD VIVIAN, has been realised whilst he still remains, hale and well, to guide the counsels of his colleagues of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We heartily offer him our warmest congratulations on the conclusion of the work undertaken by the Conference, and trust he may long be spared to see the effects of this great International Act. How few of the old abolitionists now remain to witness the great advance made by the nations in dealing with "*the open sore of the world*," and how many years, we fear, must still elapse, before that deadly plague can be stayed!

Future writers of the Annual Summary of the Anti-Slavery work of the world will probably have to record many deeds of horror and bloodshed in the heart of Africa, and on the high seas; but nothing is ever likely to surpass those it has been our painful duty to chronicle from time to time whenever a fresh traveller succeeded in piercing the thick and lurid covering that hangs, like a pall, over the "Dark Continent." May this darkness year by year grow less, and finally fade away before the advance of that light which the Gospel of CHRIST and the blessings of civilisation alone can introduce into countries so long debased by Slavery and cannibalism.

It is understood that the Ratification of the Act must be made by the several Powers before July 1, 1891, and we trust it may take place much sooner than the date fixed. When that is done the Act will become law, and we shall anxiously look for the faithful carrying out of the various Articles of the Act that have been passed for the suppression of the Slave-trade, and for the restriction of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, and in arms.

Cardinal Lavigerie's Anti-Slavery Conference.

THE Conference proposed to be held by CARDINAL LAVIGERIE in Lucerne, in 1889, was very prudently postponed until after the sittings of the Conference of the Powers, held in Brussels. Carrying out his benevolent plan, the ever-active and zealous Cardinal convened a Conference of representatives of Anti-Slavery Societies at Paris, in September last. In proof that there is nothing sectarian or political in Anti-Slavery work, if honestly carried out, His Eminence addressed a warm invitation to the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. That body, equally free from the narrowness of either political or religious

bigotry, cordially accepted the invitation, and sent two of its Committee and the Secretary to the meeting in Paris. A full account of this Conference has already appeared in the *Reporter*, and it is only necessary to add that CARDINAL LAVIGERIE has accepted an invitation from the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to convene his next Conference at London, in the summer of 1892. Before that date arrives many things may have happened bearing upon the Slave-trade question, and it will certainly be matter for disappointment if some of the most stringent Articles of the General Act have not been effectively carried out for the suppression of the African Slave-Trade.

In connection with the Conferences, at Brussels and Paris, several journeys to both of those capitals have been requisite on the part of officials of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and the expenses of that body have been augmented from that cause, and more especially from the large amount of printing required.

European Protectorates in Africa.

WHAT is called the scramble for Africa still goes on to a certain extent, some of the *hinterland* and other arrangements not having yet been permanently settled. The French *hinterland*, extending nominally from the Mediterranean to Lake Tchad, also forms subject of discussion, and it would appear that several expeditions of different nationalities are, at the present moment, engaged in a race to Timbuctoo. In the south we have the yet open questions between Portugal and England, a collision, which we trust is merely of a temporary and local character, having lately taken place between the representatives of the Portuguese Mozambique Company and the English South African Company.

Before our next Summary has to be written we hope that all questions relating to the spheres of action of European countries in Africa will be amicably settled, and that no country will ignore the responsibility under which it is placed by its adhesion to the General Act of the Brussels Conference, to put down Slavery and the Slave-trade within its borders.

Our own British companies are, as is well known, bound by their charter to put down Slavery within the territories over which they hold sway, and it will be impossible for them to avoid the engagements into which they have entered.

We are quite aware that the British Government does not expect impossibilities in such cases, and has, therefore, permitted what is called a gradual abolition of Slavery. No abuse of this privilege could, however, fail to result in imperilling the continuance of the charter, and

therefore we believe that British companies would willingly see the abolition of the Legal Status of Slavery. The mere presence of Slaves in territories ruled by Englishmen must always prove an annoyance and inconvenience. The Slave-trade itself is necessarily forbidden in all countries under British rule, and Slavery itself ought before long to be completely wiped out from such territories.

Zanzibar.

THE year 1890 will be memorable in the annals of the Sultanate of ZANZIBAR.

On the 25th March the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY forwarded a Memorial to LORD SALISBURY, reminding his Lordship that Proclamations abolishing the Slave-trade were issued by the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, in 1873, 1876, 1885, and 1889, but that hitherto these edicts had been of little, if any, value. LORD SALISBURY replied that the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR had consented to be represented at the Conference at Brussels by SIR JOHN KIRK, and his adhesion to the Resolutions adopted by the Powers would probably be more effectual than isolated decrees. A few months after this, viz., on the great Anti-Slavery Anniversary of the 1st of August, a fresh edict was issued by the Sultan, confirming all former decrees and edicts against Slavery and the Slave-trade, and prohibiting all sale and exchange of Slaves; whilst all houses kept for traffic in Slaves were to be for ever closed. The issuing of this edict was hailed with great pleasure in England, but a supplementary decree, confirming the Arabs in the possession of their Slaves, and authorising them to punish, *as before*, all those who behaved badly, or ran away, somewhat dulled the enthusiasm with which the first decree had been welcomed in this country. Subsequent reports have tended to produce the impression that the edict of August the first, which received so much hearty praise from the English press, was as much a dead letter as those issued in previous years. We trust, however, that when it is seen that the Act of the Conference must, in a few months, become law, Sir C. EUAN-SMITH, the able Representative of Her Majesty at the Court of Zanzibar, will have no difficulty in procuring the efficient carrying out of those Articles which deal with the Slave-trade in Eastern and Central Africa.

The assumption by England of a Protectorate over Zanzibar and Pemba, which was contained in the Anglo-German Treaty, signed on July 1st, 1890, is a step of the greatest importance towards the suppression of the Slave-trade, and of Slavery itself, and will materially facilitate the action of our Resident and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

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The Status of Slavery in British Protectorates.

BEARING closely upon the edicts issued by the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR is the question of abolishing the legal status of Slavery in all territories under British protection. This has been found effectual for the abolition of Slavery itself, wherever adopted by England—as in India, and on the Gold Coast of Western Africa. The necessity for taking this step in the territories of the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR was strongly urged by Sir JOHN KIRK, in 1884, and equally claims his support at the present moment. The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has never failed to press the importance of this mode of action upon Her Majesty's Government, and addressed a Memorial on the subject to the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, in August, 1890, to which his Lordship replied that "the matter will not be lost sight of by Her Majesty's Government." The Society will not cease to urge that the abolition of the legal status of Slavery be made imperative in all territories under British protection, including, of course, those held by the various British Chartered Companies in Africa.

Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, and West Africa.

EGYPT.—The best thing that can be said about Slavery in Egypt is that there is nothing new to report.

Colonel SCHAEFER appears to be carrying on his useful work as head of the Slave-Trade Department, with undiminished zeal and success. We receive from him monthly reports of the Slaves who have obtained their freedom in Egypt by application for free papers at his office. He informed us himself some two years ago that these numbers would naturally tend to decrease, owing to the fewer Slaves left in Egypt. This we find to be the case, and probably it may be accepted as a proof that the Slave-trade in Egypt is now actually stopped.

CAIRO HOME.—This institution, for the reception of freed women Slaves, is working well, and is thoroughly worthy of a much better support than it receives from the British public. This branch of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY's work is not the least useful of its offices, but as the Report from Sir EVELYN BARING and Sir COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF for 1890 is shortly expected, there is no need to expatiate further upon its usefulness.

TUNIS.—Although under French protection, it would appear, from an article published in the *Revue Française*, of 15th November last, that a great number of Soudanese women are held in Slavery in the capital city. During the last twelve years it is stated that through the action

of the English Consul, and a Delegate of the London ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, at least 1,500 Slaves have been set at liberty, and the process of enfranchisement is still going on.

MOROCCO.—Unfortunately there is little encouraging matter to report from Morocco respecting the Slave-trade. There is little doubt that the caravans from the interior enter Morocco as frequently as ever, and that the Slaves are disposed of in the inland cities and towns. Mr. DONALD MACKENZIE, of Cape Juby, accompanied by Mr. HENRY GURNEY, one of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, has this year visited Morocco City and other towns. They report that the open sale of Slaves in seaport towns is still forbidden, and that every one attributes this fact to the action taken by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY during the visit of its Delegates, Messrs. J. V. CRAWFORD and C. H. ALLEN, in 1885. The Protection System, against which the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY so strongly protested, is still the cause of continued abuse and tyranny. Probably nearly one half of the cruelty that goes on in the dungeons of Morocco is owing to this abuse of the system of giving protection to natives. These people being free from Moorish jurisdiction are able to use their position as a means for committing every extortion and crime. It is high time that this system was put a stop to, and it would, no doubt, long since have been done, were it not for the jealousy which exists amongst the Powers. It seems strange that this jealousy should so long have allowed a fertile and magnificent country like Morocco to remain in the barbarous and almost uncultivated condition in which it still continues, especially when one considers that this portion of Africa lies nearest to the European Continent, which it almost touches, and that it is also within less than four days' steaming from England.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Some very ugly rumours have reached this country that something very like the Slave-trade exists in some of the British possessions on the West African Coast, as well as in territories under British protection. These rumours only confirm statements privately given to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY some two years ago, respecting which Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON put a question in the House of Commons on its behalf. The Government has promised to make enquiries into the truth of these statements. It is surely about time that some official answer was given.

SLAVES IN PASSENGER STEAMERS.—There appears to be little doubt that advantage is taken, by Slave-dealers, of some of the European lines of steamers, which touch at ports on the West Coast, to ship small

numbers of picked Slaves, mostly women and children, as members of their own family, rendering it very difficult for the Commander to deal with such cases. We have already mentioned this subject, and have given positive proof that Moors, from Morocco, ship themselves in West African ports, buy Slaves, bring them back to the Canary Islands, and re-ship to Morocco ports. Although, probably, difficult to stop this kind of traffic, there can be little doubt that the character of the so-called family must, in many instances, be tolerably easy to detect. If a Moor lands from a steamer unattended, and shortly after returns with a large family of women and children, the agent for the steamer ought surely to have his suspicions aroused.

Slavery in other Parts of the World.

READERS of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* will have noticed that Slavery and the Slave-trade are by no means, as is commonly supposed, confined to Africa. There is a vast amount of Slavery of different kinds in the great Continent of Asia. Happily, British India is free from any recognition of Slavery, owing to the measure taken by the English Government to abolish its legal status throughout the dominions subject to its rule. That it exists surreptitiously to a comparatively small extent, in the same manner as smuggling is not entirely prevented by Custom House laws, must be admitted, and possibly this will always be the case in countries where polygamy and the harem system prevail.

We know that a considerable importation of young girls from India to Rangoon and other towns of British Burmah exists. This is the Slave-trade in one of its vilest forms, and demands the active intervention of the English Government.

Siam and China.

WE have from time to time published in the columns of this Journal accounts of Slavery in Siam and Laos, up to the very borders of the French territory in Cochin-China.

Pawn-Slavery appears to be prevalent in Siam generally, and is of a peculiarly distressing kind. A man gets into debt, and in default of payment, sells himself, his wife, and his family to his creditor, from whose clutches there is small chance of their ever escaping, except by being sold to some dealer.

This *Pawn-Slavery* may be found in a great number of places throughout the globe. Something very like it, under what is called the Truck System, has been shown to exist amongst the sponge and pink-pearl fishers in the Bahama Islands under our rule.

CHINA contains probably as many Slaves as the rest of the world put together, but, unfortunately, it is impossible at present to obtain reliable statistics. This subject was fully treated in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* some years ago, and we believe that although the facts were never called in question, no official reports upon the subject have been published since that time.

Some startling accounts have lately been published of a considerable Slave-trade carried on by Chinamen, who, in spite of French opposition, invade parts of Tonquin, and carry off the natives into the mountains, whence they are taken to China, where the men are sold as Slaves, to be shipped to the Guano Islands, whilst the women and children are sold as domestic Slaves.

Turkey and Persia.

THE Governments of both these countries having been represented at the Brussels Conference, and having signed the General Act, there is no occasion to enter into any discussion as to the state of Slavery in those countries. We hope and expect to see them faithfully carry out the provisions of that Act.

Madagascar and the Pacific Islands.

THE Slave-trade in Madagascar appears to be as brisk as ever, whilst the institution of Slavery itself has scarcely been touched. Private accounts have, from time to time, reached the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, both of the abuse of the French flag, in carrying Slaves from Africa to Madagascar, and from port to port in the island itself, and also of kidnapping natives from the interior, who were compelled to work in the gold mines, cruelly treated, and often shot, and otherwise murdered.

Now that Madagascar is under French protection, we fear that some of our former sources of information may be stopped; but we see no reason why English missionaries, especially those belonging to the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, should not keep us informed of facts that may come within their own knowledge.

POLYNESIA.—The subject of indentured labour has long given much anxiety to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Statements of kidnapping and ill-treatment have been only too frequent, and too well verified. On the other hand, many sugar-planters in Queensland have been known to treat their "Kanakas" well. The preponderance, however, of evidence tends to show that this kind of indentured labour is subject to very great abuse, and we are glad to note from BARON DE WORMS' reply to a question in the House of Commons, put by Mr. SAMUEL

SMITH, in July last, that after the year 1890 no more Polynesian labourers shall be introduced into Queensland. This will certainly settle the question as far as that important colony is concerned.

Mr. H. M. Stanley and Emin Pasha.

IN our last Summary, for 1889, we were able to announce, with great pleasure, the arrival at the coast of the Stanley-Emin Relief Expedition. Since that time the public has been able to read Mr. STANLEY's own description of his long and arduous exploring journey, which was accomplished with such a lamentable loss of human life, and so much hardship to the survivors.

The six months, during which Mr. STANLEY stipulated that he was to have the sole right of publishing a history of the Expedition, expired in October last, and immediately thereafter various publications by his officers were given to the public. It is not our business to enter into the recriminations which followed the publication of these works, and which, apparently, have not yet ended. The public are sufficiently wearied with the miserable history of the Rear-guard.

Our own view of the matter is that nearly all the disasters that happened to the Expedition were due to the unnatural alliance with the notorious Slave-trader, TIPPOO TIB. Against this alliance the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY protested before the Expedition left England, and to this protest, verbally delivered by the Secretary, Mr. STANLEY replied with the quiet remark, "There will be no Slave-raiding while he is with me." This was, no doubt, perfectly true; but almost immediately on arriving at the Aruwimi, Mr. STANLEY went off with the advance column, leaving his unfortunate Rear-guard at the mercy of the wily TIPPOO TIB. Instead of supplying the promised bearers, the Arab chieftain retired to the repose of Kasongo, some hundreds of miles further up the Congo, and meanwhile his followers raided the country all round the entrenched camp of the Rear-guard for Slaves and ivory—the young officers who were in charge being apparently powerless to prevent this breach of contract.

The series of brilliant ovations given to Mr. STANLEY, so fully described in the daily press, terminated with his wedding in Westminster Abbey, and he is now engaged on a lecturing tour in America, whilst EMIN PASHA, who did not appear to have been very thankful for having been rescued, took service under the Germans, and has again plunged into the heart of Africa to carry out his civilising proclivities, in which we trust he will attain the distinction which he so well merits.

It was matter of great regret and much surprise that Mr. STANLEY,

taking umbrage at a question asked in Parliament with respect to the Slave question, so far forgot himself as to make an unjust and unwarranted attack upon the anti-slavery zeal of the Quakers of England, and upon Mr. ALFRED E. PEASE, M.P., an active and valued member of the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and that he chose as the moment for doing this the time at which he was being fêted in the Guildhall of the City of London. The attack, of course, fell flat, upon the ears of a people who were well aware that the Quakers were the first people to arouse public attention to the horrors of Slavery and the Slave-trade half a century before Mr. STANLEY was born; nor would the subject have been worth alluding to in our General Summary but that the accusation was printed in the daily press, and that Mr. STANLEY declined to retract what he had said, although specially called upon to do so. It is well that he and the rest of the public should know that at the present moment, and during the last fifty years, the greater part of the funds which have enabled the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to carry on its work have been furnished by members of the Society of Friends, and the greater portion of its Committee has always consisted of prominent members of the same philanthropic religious body, working heartily and gratuitously in the cause.

Legacies.

It is some time since we alluded to testamentary gifts to the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and it, therefore, may be permitted to remind our readers how very little money the Society receives from a source upon which Mission and many other bodies so largely depend. It is rather singular that this should be so, but the fact remains, and, unfortunately, necessitates the making of those constant appeals to the generosity of members, which would not be so imperative were the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY more frequently remembered in testamentary dispositions of property. The following sums are all that have been received from legacies during the four years 1887-90, inclusive:—

ROBERT BREWIN	£100
MISS BREWIN	25
LUCY HARRIS	5

Total, in four years ... £130

FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"I give to the Treasurer of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, or to the person for the time being acting as such, whose receipt I direct shall be a full discharge for the same, the sum of £ sterling free of Legacy Duty) to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate as is legally applicable to such purpose, and in priority to all other payments thereout."

Brussels Anti-Slave-Trade Conference.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

His Majesty the KING OF THE BELGIANS forwarded an autograph letter to the Secretary of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY warmly congratulating that body on the great work it had accomplished during the last two years, and expressing the pleasure he had felt in working with that Society in the interest of the suppression of the Slave-trade.

The sad and sudden death of PRINCE BAUDOUIN, eldest son of the COMTE DE FLANDRE, and heir to the throne, is a terrible blow, not only to the King and the Royal Family, but to the people of Belgium, by whom the Prince was greatly beloved. It is said that PRINCE BAUDOUIN evinced the greatest interest in the welfare of the Congo State, and in the efforts being made by the Powers for suppressing the Slave-trade in Africa, and the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY cordially joins in the expression of warm sympathy so spontaneously offered to His Majesty and the bereaved family by the people of every country in Europe.

LORD SALISBURY.

THE Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY have forwarded to the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY the following Resolution, passed at its Meeting on the 2nd January :—

"That the congratulations of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY be offered to her Majesty's Government for the able manner in which the negotiations have been conducted that have at length happily led to the completion of the General Act of the Brussels Conference. That the Committee acknowledges with pleasure that the carrying out of a policy which the Society has advocated for many years past is largely due to the prompt manner in which the RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY gave effect to the public opinion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland so unanimously expressed through its representatives in Parliament in March, 1889. That the convening of an Anti-Slave Trade Conference of the Powers, and their unanimous agreement in the terms of the General Act will render the present Administration famous in the history of that Anti-Slave Trade movement, which was inaugurated by Great Britain nearly a century ago."

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 16th, 1891.*

"SIR,—I am directed by the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing copy of a Minute passed at the last Meeting of your Committee congratulating his Lordship on the success of her Majesty's Government in securing the signature of all the Powers to the General Act of the Brussels Conference.

(Signed) "T. V. LISTER."

"THE SECRETARY *Anti-Slavery Society.*"

Uganda.

SLAVE RAIDING AND SLAVE TRADING.

"THE startling fact is announced, by MACKAY, that every year some 2,000 Slaves are purchased by Arab traders in Uganda alone for transmission to the coast, and in several of his letters he refers to large bodies of armed men sent out under the orders of the king to raid for Slaves. KABAREGA, King of Bunyoro, a neighbouring State, did the same thing, and probably on a scale of equal magnitude; so that these two neighbouring States alone yielded not less than 4,000 Slaves for sale to traders, besides reserving large numbers for home use."—*Memoir of Mackay of Uganda.*

"I had spoken before of the un-Christian nature of Slavery, and also on the intrinsic value of the human body compared with a rag of cloth. The king himself re-stated my former arguments. To-day I adopted another line. I said the country was being depopulated by the exportation of children and women. This was allowed on all hands. The king said he was quite at a loss what to do. He himself did not buy or sell Slaves, but his chiefs and others did. I said he was not king of his household merely, but of the whole country, and told him he could receive no terms of friendship from England unless he put down the evil. The Arabs (half caste) were up in arms. M'TESA allowed me to fight it out with them for a while, and then allowed that I was right; but what could he and his people do? The coast men would not sell cloth or guns, &c., except for Slaves. I told him that the country was rich in many things, and if the coast men would not trade in anything except human beings, then let them stay away. I said other articles of barter would soon suggest themselves. I could not produce them, nor would the BAGANDA even, so long as every man went about idle, as at present. He said if he had only half-a-dozen white men here to put his people in the way of producing articles for trade he would soon put an end to Slavery."—*Journal of Mackay of Uganda.*

In connection with the above statement by the late Mr. MACKAY, it is satisfactory to find that KING M'WANGA, of whom he speaks above, has made a treaty with a French missionary and a German traveller for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Copy of this treaty, and letter from the President of the DEUTSCHEN KOLONIAL GESELLSCHAFT, will be found below. Whether the treaty will be carried out probably depends upon the amount of influence that can be brought to bear by English, German, and French missionaries and traders against the Arab usurpation in Uganda.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEUTSCHEN KOLONIAL GESELLSCHAFT
TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

LANGENBURG, WURTEMBERG,

January 11, 1891.

SIR,—Your Society having rendered eminent services in the anti-Slavery movement, it may interest you to learn the exact tenor of an agreement concluded

by Dr. CARL PETERS with KING M'WANGA, a chieftain who is well disposed towards Christians, and pledges himself to forbid Slave dealing, as well as the export of Slaves, in his territories, to the best of his power. The agreement is written in French, and runs as follows:—

ANTI-SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

MOI M'WANGA, roi du Bouganda, j'affirme en présence de Monsieur le Docteur CARL PETERS et du R. P. SIMÉON LOURDEL, que j'interdis la traite des esclaves dans le Bouganda et les pays qui en dépendent et que je ferai tout mon possible pour empêcher l'exportation des esclaves en dehors de tous les pays qui me sont soumis.

(Gee.)

M'WANGA, Kabaka du Bouganda.

SIMÉON LOURDEL, des Missions d'Alger.

CARL PETERS.

Mengo, le 16 Mai, 1890.

In making this communication, I express the hope that the joint efforts of our societies may contribute to obtain adherence to the terms of this agreement in the important lake districts.

Believe me to be, Sir, most truly yours,

PRINCE HOHENLOHE LANGENBURG,

To ARTHUR PEASE, Esq.

President of the German Colonial Society.

PARIS, February 10th.

The *Siècle* asserts to-day that the French missionaries are no more inclined than the French Government to admit the effects of the Anglo-German Agreement in independent countries like the kingdom of Uganda. The *Siècle* consequently approves of the refusal of the King of Uganda, acting under the influence of the French missionaries, to recognise the British protectorate.

Query? Is not Uganda the *hinterland* of the British possessions? If this is not recognised by France, how can France lay claim to the *hinterland* stretching from Algeria to Lake Tchad? (See page 20).

Brussels Anti-Slave-Trade Conference.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CONGO STATE, FRANCE, HOLLAND, AND PORTUGAL.

THE last step in the settlement of the Customs difficulties on the Congo has at length been taken, as we learn from Brussels that a Protocol regulating these duties was signed on the 10th February by France, Holland, Portugal, and the Congo State. Arms and ammunition are to pay ten per cent., and other articles pay six per cent. Railway plant and shipping material, also travellers and missionaries' luggage, will be exempt from all duty at present. This is a satisfactory termination to a long and wearisome controversy.

Imperial Relations with British Central Africa.

ALL Englishmen must be more or less interested in the study of our Imperial relations with Africa, and, at the present moment, the difficulties that have arisen between Portugal and the Representatives of the British South Africa Company—which we believe and hope are merely temporary—give importance to the following semi-official statement, lately published in *The Times*. One point we are specially glad to notice, namely, the promotion of Mr. H. H. JOHNSTON, C.B., to the post of British Consul-General in the Portuguese East African territories, and Commissioner in Nyassaland. Mr. JOHNSTON, who is a Corresponding Member of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, has always taken great interest in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and we certainly feel that he is the right man in the right place.

It is also satisfactory to see that Sir CHARLES EUAN-SMITH, who has lately distinguished himself by procuring from the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR an Edict against the Slave-trade, has, in addition to the office which he has so well filled since the retirement of Sir JOHN KIRK, G.C.M.G., received the appointment of British Resident at Zanzibar. The additional influence given him by this appointment will, we trust, enable him to obtain the proper carrying out of the Anti-Slave-Trade Edict of August last, which we know he has so much at heart.

The other appointments announced, we have reason to believe, will (if confirmed) be acceptable to all those who are interested in the development and civilisation of Africa.

For some time LORD SALISBURY and his colleagues have had under their anxious consideration the relations of the Imperial Government with the great chartered companies of British Central Africa, on the one hand, and the colonial possessions of foreign Powers which border these, on the other. The position in Central Africa is somewhat singular. In Zambesia we have the British South Africa Company claiming an extensive sphere both south and north of the river; and, as has been only too evident recently, marching with the company's territories are those which are claimed by Portugal as within her sphere. Further north we find an even more complicated arrangement. There are, first, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, which, while still ruled by the Sultan, have been quite recently placed under the protection of Her Majesty's Government. On the opposite mainland, the Imperial British East Africa Company are the leaseholders from the Sultan of a ten-mile strip of coast, extending from the German boundary north, with certain gaps, to Kismayu. Inside this strip, by the latest Anglo-German arrangement, an enormous stretch of territory, covering something like a million square miles, has been recognized as within the company's sphere. On the southern border of this great area the company finds itself marching all along the line with German East Africa. On the opposite side of the continent the conditions are almost entirely similar. The Royal Niger Company claims as its sphere an area of something like half a million square miles, extending on the one side into the heart of the Soudan, and looking across Wadai to the western limit of the sister company; while on the other side an almost straight line marks the boundary of the territory of the company and that of the Oil Rivers from the Cameroons colony of Germany.

Under such peculiar conditions it can easily be imagined that the British Consular representatives to the Central African possessions of Portugal and Germany have a trying function to perform ; they are necessarily brought continually face to face with the conflicting interests of the Powers to which they are accredited, and those of their own Government. In these circumstances it is desirable that Her Majesty's representative should have a firm grip of both reins. It is this problem which LORD SALISBURY has at last solved, as we believe, very successfully.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL H. H. JOHNSTON, C.B.

Mr. H. H. JOHNSTON, C.B., who as her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique has done such eminent service to British interests in Africa, will return to his post in a week or two as Consul-General of the Portuguese East African territories and her Majesty's Commissioner in Nyassaland. In this way the Imperial Government will come into direct relations with what we may call Northern Zambesia, for Mr. JOHNSTON's jurisdiction will include the whole region north of the river which was included in the British sphere by the abortive Anglo-Portuguese Agreement and the ratified Anglo-German Agreement. There has been much reason to complain of the invertebrate action of the Lakes Company. Under Mr. JOHNSTON, possibly, the country may be developed without their aid. It is difficult precisely to define the functions of a Commissioner under such conditions ; but in Mr. JOHNSTON's hands the political and commercial interests of the Empire will be keenly looked after. Mr. JOHNSTON will not, of course, fix himself permanently at Mozambique or Quilimane. He will be furnished with ample assistance for the performance of routine and other duties ; while he himself will have practically a roving commission to go wherever he thinks his duty may call him. As an almost necessary complement to this important step, no doubt arrangements will soon be made with the British South Africa Company for the appointment of a corresponding representative of Imperial interests in the territory south of the Zambesi. The Governor of the Cape, Sir HENRY LOCH, is Commissioner for all British South Africa ; but for the territories of the Company a more special arrangement is desirable ; and the fact that Sir HENRY LOCH and Mr. RHODES are coming home together suggests that the whole subject of Imperial relations to Africa south of the Zambesi will be considered.

SIR C. EUAN-SMITH, K.C.B.

In East Africa, so far as the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR's immediate dominions are concerned, Sir CHARLES EUAN-SMITH will hold essentially the same position that he has so well filled since Sir JOHN KIRK's retirement. He will be British Resident at Zanzibar, with functions similar to those of the Residents at the Courts of the Feudatory States of India. In addition to this, a new post has been created, and, we understand, has been conferred upon General MATHEWS, who for twelve years has been the commander-in-chief of the Sultan's small army. General MATHEWS will act as Consul-General to German East Africa and Commissioner of British East Africa, and will probably reside at Taveita, at the foot of Kilima-Njaro. General MATHEWS has shown himself so zealous for British interests while in the Sultan's service that there is every reason to believe he will fulfil the critical duties of his new post with perfect efficiency. What precisely these duties will be it is difficult to define ; but no doubt the officials of British East Africa will take no important steps without

consulting the Imperial Commissioner. The fact that the Government have appointed such an official shows that they will in future take a more direct and substantial part in promoting British interests in the company's sphere than has hitherto been the case.

GENERAL MATHEWS.

General MATHEWS was originally a lieutenant on board Her Majesty's ship *London*. While he was stationed off Zanzibar, to pass away the time, he took to drilling the Sultan's regular troops. In a short time he made them so presentable a force that the Sultan offered him permanent service as commander-in-chief of the little army. No doubt Sir JOHN KIRK had something to do with so desirable an appointment. In order to obviate some troubles which threatened to arise over a question of precedence with other naval officers, Lieutenant MATHEWS was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Brigadier-General. During his long tenure of this post, the services rendered by General MATHEWS to British interests have been very great. It was only through his tact, promptitude, and courage, and his influence with the late and the present Sultan, that an Arab insurrection was avoided as a result of German action. His services in this matter obtained for him the honour of C.M.G. When, on account of ill-health, he was compelled to leave the service of the Sultan, His Highness conferred on the General signal marks of the indebtedness of himself and his dynasty to the English officer.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL MACDONALD.

Reference has already been made in our columns to the appointment of Major CLAUDE MACDONALD as Consul-General to the Cameroons, and Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Oil Rivers and the Niger Territories. Major MACDONALD has already rendered signal service in Egypt, at Zanzibar, and in West Africa. He has shown such a genuine interest in exploration that we may expect much more from the exceptional opportunities of his new position. His post is a somewhat trying one; he will be stationed in the one region in Africa where the scramble is still at its hottest. But in every legitimate effort on the part of the Niger Company to extend the sphere of British influence they will be supported by Her Majesty's Commissioner. As in the case of the two other Imperial representatives, Major MACDONALD's commission will be a roving one, while in the Oil Rivers he will have ample opportunity of exhibiting administrative ability.

These important changes will be welcomed by all who have British interests in Africa at heart, and they may be taken as a sign that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of allowing recent acquisitions to remain mere cartographical delimitations. The new appointments are promising, and we may look for decided and comparatively rapid progress in British Central Africa, where the conditions are so different from those which exist in any other part of the Empire.

With reference to Mr. H. H. JOHNSTON's important and extended commission, the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY feels the necessity that exists for providing our Consul with a steamer on Lake Nyassa. It stated this view to the Government in the time of the late Consul FOOTE, and still believes that, without a steamer of his own, the action of a Consul in that district is necessarily reduced to a minimum.—ED. *Reporter*.

The Imperial British East Africa Company.

WE are glad to find, from information published in *The Times* of 9th February, that encouraging reports have been received from the two pioneer expeditions dispatched into the interior by the BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY. The news from Uganda is not of so promising a character as the recent Anti-Slave-Trade Treaty made by M'WANGA with Dr. PETERS, and the late Père LOURDEL, would have led us to expect (see *ante* page 16). It is to be earnestly desired that the differences between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions, recorded below, may be speedily adjusted, for they certainly do small credit to our common Christianity. Had we the space we would gladly give more than the following interesting extracts :—

CAPTAIN LUGARD'S EXPEDITION.

After the Company entered into possession of their territories they lost no time in sending out expeditions to explore the country, establish caravan routes, make roads, survey for railways, establish stations, enter into friendly relations with the natives, and ascertain the capacity of the country for economical development. The two most important of these expeditions have quite recently returned to the coast, and from the journals kept by the leaders it is clear that much success has attended their operations. One of these expeditions was commanded by Captain LUGARD, and the expectations entertained of him by his friends and by those who are familiar with the story of his chivalrous conduct in the struggle with the Arabs on Lake Nyassa some three years ago have been amply fulfilled. Men of the type of Captain LUGARD are worth their weight in gold in Central Africa. The other and more extensive expedition was under the command of Mr. JACKSON, who had in his companion, Mr. ERNEST GEDGE, a man of many excellent qualities. Notwithstanding the disparaging statements which have been made concerning this long-absent expedition, it is quite evident that it has accomplished most valuable work. Let us briefly see what have been the practical results of these two pioneer expeditions.

Captain LUGARD started from Mombasa just about a year ago, his goal being Machako's, about 250 miles directly north-west of Mombasa, and a little more than half way between that town and the north-east shore of Victoria Nyanza. His object was to discover the best route in this direction for road and railway making, to establish at intervals fortified stations which would serve as trade centres and as means of keeping the Masai in check, to report on the character of the country, its natural resources, and its suitability for settlement, and to establish and confirm the friendly relations between the Company and the natives. With wonderful rapidity and efficiency Captain LUGARD organized his caravan, which included a few of the Persians and Indians who have been imported by the Company, and an adequate supply of whom would help greatly in developing the country. As transport animals Captain LUGARD tried donkeys, mules, and camels. The camels he found very useful over certain kinds of country, but of course they are not well adapted for thick bush. Still, when a road has been properly cleared no doubt this animal will be of immense utility, seeing that it can do the work of a number of carriers. The mule Captain LUGARD prefers to the donkey ; and he is confident that it would be quite possible to train the

African elephant to be as efficient as his Indian cousin. All this information is of great practical service, and will, no doubt, be acted upon by the Company. It is evident from Captain LUGARD's journal that the Company are doing their best to get rid of Slavery without alienating the Slave holder. The Slaves are eager to take service with the Company, at fair wages, which enable them in a short time to purchase their own freedom. Some of them, however, evidently live in great terror of the Gallas, and it is to be feared that the missionaries by their indiscreet conduct towards the Slaves sometimes defeat the very laudable aims of the Company. [*This account of Slaves, Slave-holders, and Missionaries, is a little vague, and requires further explanation.*—Ed. Reporter.]

Although Mr. JACKSON's expedition started six months earlier than that of Captain LUGARD, it was much later in returning to the coast, and, indeed, by latest reports, one important member of it, Mr. ERNEST GEDGE, was still on Lake Victoria Nyanza. Up to Machako's it went over much the same ground as Captain LUGARD, and Mr. GEDGE's surveys have been mapped. As far as Machako's Messrs. JACKSON and GEDGE, who had a force of between 500 and 600 men, seem to have had no more difficulty than Captain LUGARD. From Machako's to Uganda, including the *détour* round by Mount Elgon, they had probably another 450 miles march. Here not only had they a more difficult country to traverse, but considerably more trouble with the natives. Indeed they had occasionally to do a little fighting, partly owing to the fact that COUNT TELEKI had by his conduct excited the natives against white men. But, on the whole, Mr. JACKSON's expedition was successful. Friendly relations were established with chiefs at frequent intervals, the Company's flag accepted, a vast amount of useful information collected, and, above all, a firm footing secured in Usogo, one of the most desirable of the lake countries.

The route from Machako's to the lake is much more difficult than that from the coast to Machako's. The Mau escarpment, rising to over 9,000 feet, must be scaled, when a fine table-land is reached, varying from 9,000 to 6,000 feet in height. A network of rivers has to be crossed, enormous forest-covered gorges are met with, rendering travelling difficult and dangerous; many donkeys, cattle, and even men succumbed to the hardships, which the magnificence of the scenery did not in the least mitigate. There are here fine stretches of country that might be turned to good account, and surely a practicable route could be discovered. Of course, if a railway were made to the lake, and a steamer placed on the latter, this country might be reached with great ease. Some parts of the country are thickly inhabited and cattle-rearing carried on extensively by the natives, whose friendship might without difficulty be secured. In some places Mr. JACKSON trod closely in the footsteps of Dr. PETERS, who had planted the German flag at one or two villages; but when the significance of this was explained it was quickly pulled down.

Almost anything will grow, and the country possesses abundance of everything. The people are anxious to be on good terms with the Company, and Mr. GEDGE especially urges in the strongest terms that, at present at least, Usogo, and not Uganda, is the place for the Company to establish its headquarters. The Company's flag was accepted and a contingent of men left behind.

SAD CONDITION OF UGANDA.

Messengers from Uganda met the expedition and escorted it to M'WANGA's capital. Here a lamentable state of things was discovered. The magnificent country whose praises were sung by Mr. STANLEY is a desert. Rank vegetation covers the once

fertile fields and groves. Dead bodies are lying about everywhere. All industry seems at a standstill. The people are mostly in a state of semi-starvation, while the despicable KING M'WANGA has thousands of cattle feeding on the borders of the country. Christian missions have been so far successful that Catholics and Protestants are at daggers drawn. M'WANGA himself professes to be a Catholic convert, but his Christianity is not even skin deep, and it is only fear that prevents him lapsing back into his native savagery and cruelty. The Mohammedans are collected on the borders of the country watching their opportunity to rush in and take possession. All this is the result of the protracted struggle consequent on MTESA's death. Mr. JACKSON and his caravan had the greatest difficulty in obtaining food. While the Protestants professed to be eager to conclude a treaty with the Company, the Catholic party, backed, we regret to say, by the late Père LOURDEL (he died while the expedition was at Uganda) and the other French missionaries, strenuously opposed it. There were many comings and goings between the representatives of the two parties, and the English missionary, Mr. GORDON, did his best to smooth matters down. As a matter of fact, M'WANGA actually invited the Company's protection, but he was a mere plaything in the hands of the Catholics. The country is, of course, according to the Anglo-German Agreement, within the Company's sphere, and the unreasonable and suicidal objections of the Catholics should simply be ignored. The Company need have no hesitation in consulting its own convenience as to what action should be taken with reference to Uganda. In the end a sort of compromise was come to. Mr. GEDGE was left behind, while Mr. JACKSON returned to the coast with representatives of the two parties, we understand, in order that a final arrangement might be come to at headquarters.

PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF UGANDA.

Unfortunately matters became so intolerable, and the risk of starvation for himself and his men was so imminent, that Mr. GEDGE left Uganda for the south shore of the lake. His letters from Uganda and Mslala, of quite recent date, are of the greatest practical importance. He urges the abandonment of Uganda for the present, and the establishment of headquarters in Usogo. The lake can be commanded quite as well from the latter as from the former. The country is rich; ivory is more readily obtainable than in Uganda or the countries on the west of the lake; the people are friendly and eager for the Company's protection. Events in Uganda can be watched from Usogo, and at the fitting time the Company could step in and take possession. Mr. GEDGE's advice will no doubt have the greatest weight, and we believe that Captain LUGARD is already on his way to Usogo, and will no doubt do as good work there, and on the route from Machako's thither, as he did on the expedition already referred to.

It is thus evident that the Company have not been idle. The two expeditions have added largely to our knowledge of the country between the coast and the lake; have firmly established the Company's influence all along their routes, and have placed in the hands of the administration ample information on which to base further operations. It is clear that there is much country even between the coast and the lake capable of profitable development. What are wanted are a cheap and rapid means of getting from the coast to the lake, and settlers suitable to the climatal and physical conditions. The latter it need not be difficult to obtain, if the former existed. The Company have already done much to suppress the Slave-trade, and will doubtless do much more, when they receive from the Government the substantial encouragement which, according to the terms of the recent Brussels Congress, they are bound to afford.

Mr. Stanley's Rear Guard.

(FROM MR. HERBERT WARD'S DIARY.)

NOVEMBER 30, 1887, I arrived back in camp to find all my comrades, like myself, suffering from illness. Rheumatism, fever and biliousness was the order of the day amongst the white men, while the poor fellows under us were growing weaker and weaker, and dropping off day by day. By December 5 there were thirty-one deaths amongst the blacks. Each morning a miserable sight met our eyes as, crowding round BONNY's hut, their number growing with each day, a mass of suffering Zanzibaris and Soudanese sought relief and medicine, from the scanty store he had at his disposal. The wet weather, the wretched food, and the weary, miserable existence we were forced to lead was telling on us all, but with most deadly effect on the poor creatures, whose uncared-for flesh broke into festering sores of the most painful character.

CHRISTMAS ON THE ARUWIMI.

Drifting on in this wretched fashion, we at last reached the concluding week of the year, and that Christmas Day with which so much happiness and comfort is proverbially associated. Little happiness or comfort was ours, away in that wretched camp by the Aruwimi; but for a brief spell our spirits mounted superior to all our trials and sufferings, and we revelled in something of the bright joyousness of the Christmas time. JAMESON and I sat up till the small hours, engaged in what TROUP called "a joint conspiracy" to provide the time-honoured Christmas cards for the party.

Our Christmas proved one of the bright spots in the history of that dark and dreary time. Dull care was for the time forgotten; late suffering and sickness pushed back, for the nonce, into the forgetfulness of the past. The dainty bits of all our scanty stores were produced. Each of us contributed something to the general comfort, and all combined to make the day one of special comfort and happiness. We succeeded in a rare degree, and with song, joke, and story filled all the pleasant hours. Our people, too, had a holiday, and, that they might not be left out of our rejoicing, each received a Christmas-box in the shape of brass rods (currency of the country). How we laughed, and chatted, and joked! We were boys again, with all the keen zest for fun and banter of our youthful days. Nothing was too insignificant for our mirth. Even the very scraps of newspapers, which we had become possessed of through our store packages were pressed into our service. What a fund of material for imagination and suggestion the advertisement columns supplied us with! * * *

The hours pass on, and on their wings they carry us to the night. The day has closed, its light has fled, and now a soft silver moonlight streams down upon us. We say "Good night, God bless you"; and all prepare to turn in. As I stroll down through the camp to my hut, my feelings undergo a change I cannot help, a sensation of sadness stealing over me. How calm and still everything is! Nothing disturbs the silence of the night but the dull sound of the rushing waters, as they come coursing along from the glistening rapids ahead. The camp-fires are flickering low, the greater number of our men have gone indoors, but there are still a few lingering round the dying flames. As I pass along their attitudes change somewhat, and their dull and weary eyes peer hopelessly into mine. How the dark faces are lined with their misery and suffering as the red light flashes upon them! What a world of

hopelessness and agony is in their glance! Death is about. He has marked many of them for his own. In too many cases his call will be a speedy one. Thirty-nine graves now in our little God's Acre, and six months gone! Good God! Will these porters never come? Must all of us lie down and rot and die? Poor wretches! if we could only help you! But we cannot. May the Great Spirit pity and succour us all! And so the year went out!

THE NEW YEAR (1888).

The new year found us still waiting. There was no news of Mr. STANLEY, and no porters yet from TIPP00 TIB. What were we to do? Every day saw our men growing weaker, our numbers growing smaller. The five months which Mr. STANLEY had counted on being away had come and gone. Still there was no news. The loss of the goods in our charge would, according to the letter of June 24, be certain ruin to the Expedition. Our men were too weak to carry them. We could not afford to go forward and leave any behind. There was nothing for it, but to wait and hope on still.

STILL WAITING FOR THE PROMISED PORTERS.

1888, February 18.—This eternal waiting is awful; day after day passes; we see no strange face, we hear no news; our men are daily growing thinner and weaker, except in a few cases. Poor wretches! they lie out in the sun on the dusty ground, most of them with only a narrow strip of dirty cloth a couple of inches broad. There they lie all the livelong day, staring at vacancy, perfectly aware that they will never live to leave this camp. It was a truly pitiable sight, a few days ago, to see an emaciated skeleton crawl, with the aid of a stick, after a corpse that was being carried on a pole for interment. He staggered along, poor chap, and squatted down alongside the newly-made grave, watching the proceedings with large, round, sunken eyes, knowing it was only a matter of a few days and he himself would be laid in the sod. He told me, in a husky, hollow voice, "Amekwa rafiki angu" (He was my friend). One poor fellow in particular—he is a mere mass of bones—persists in doing his work, and every evening he staggers into camp. He has been told to lie up, and his manioc shall be provided for him, but he refuses. He said to me in reply to my expression of sympathy on observing how thin he was, "Only a short time more, Master." Death is written in plain letters on many faces in this camp. Almost as many lives will be lost over this philanthropic mission as there are lives to save of EMIN's people!

INFLUENCE OF CIVILISATION.

1888, April 8.—At very earliest streak of dawn we were off again, and passed many villages on the north bank that are new to me since my time at Bangala, in 1886. I feel convinced of the advantage the natives in this district have derived from intercourse with civilisation in the shape of the station, and their emigrations to Boma as police. I do not hesitate to say that I think the Bangalas are the coming people in the Congo State Territory. They have become useful, pleasant people, in about *two years*. It seems like coming amongst old friends again as we draw nearer Bangala. We have made the journey much quicker than anyone would have thought possible. 10 a.m.—The natives of the villages we are passing are all very anxious to sell us food; they invite us to their villages to drink "massanga" with their chiefs, and are full of merriment and chaff. They are much surprised at our big canoes, and that we have come all the way from Stanley Falls. [*Mr. Ward was then on his way to the coast with telegram.*]

Slave Raids on the Congo.

1,000 SLAVES LIBERATED.

BRUSSELS, THURSDAY, 29th January.

Two months ago a despatch arrived here from the Belgian Congo, announcing that an encounter had taken place upon the Sankourou between the troops of the Congo Free State and a band of Arab Slave-traders. I am now able to give details of the fight. On the 11th August a band of about 7,000 Slave hunters was reported to the chief of the Belgian camp at Lusango as coming from the East. The news was brought by women and children fugitives, who reported that the Slave hunters were burning and pillaging and massacring wherever they encountered opposition, reducing to Slavery those of the unfortunate blacks they thought fit for the purpose. On the 17th August, the near approach of the band was reported to the authorities at Lusango. Thereupon Lieutenant DESCAMPS, with 200 native soldiers and five whites, marched out of the camp to meet the Arabs. The lieutenant was met by a number of carriers, bearing presents from the Arab chief. He declined to receive the presents, and sent the carriers back. On the 19th of August the Belgian troops and the Arabs met. Among the latter were 1,000 Slaves, in a deplorable condition. Lieutenant DESCAMPS sent an ultimatum to the Arab chieftain, ordering him to cease his ravages, to set his captives free, and to accompany him (DESCAMPS) to the camp at Lusango, there to give an account of his actions. The Arab chief had recourse to evasions in order to gain time, and, perceiving his object, Lieutenant DESCAMPS drew up his forces in battle order, and gave the order to attack. After a quarter of an hour's fighting, the enemy were completely routed, and were pursued by the conquerors for several miles. They left behind them thirty killed and a great number of wounded; while the troops under Lieutenant DESCAMPS only lost one man. The lieutenant took possession of the enemy's camp, and set free one thousand Slaves. The effect of the victory was to scatter the forces of the Arab Slave hunters, and, eventually, to rid the country of their presence. The natives testified joy at their deliverance. They had lived in terror of the Arabs, and now knew that they could count upon the protection of the whites. The Free State has acquired a great prestige by its victory. Henceforth the progress of the Arab Slave hunters will be barred by a line of camps, extending from the Aruwhimi region, the Upper Lomany, and the Sankourou districts. The line will be further reinforced by the expedition sent out five months ago by the Anti-Slavery Society of Belgium, which is now *en route* for its destination.

An important discovery has been made in connection with the fight, in August last, at Lusango, when the troops of the Congo Free State, under Lieutenant DESCAMPS, defeated a powerful band of Arab Slave hunters, and set free a thousand Slaves. In one of the drums left upon the field by the flying Arabs, a barrel of powder was discovered. The barrel bore the well-known mark of a Company trading on the Congo!

Germany and the Slave-Trade.

FROM *Gott will es* for January, we extract the following paragraphs from a report laid before the meeting of the German Catholic African Society, on the 8th January, which have been translated by Mr. J. V. CRAWFORD.

The second gratifying event of the year 1890 was the Congress of the Anti-Slavery Societies held in Paris last September, the resolutions of which have been already repeatedly mentioned. It was then pointed out that the chief object of the Anti-Slavery Societies was to support energetically the consummation of the resolutions of the Brussels Conference. Each Society is to select for its field of action the territories in Africa coming within the sphere of influence of their respective countries.

In the territories under German protection, especially in German East Africa, the German Imperial Government has itself taken in hand the suppression of the Slave-trade. By means of a series of fortified stations both on the coast and in the interior, and by severe regulations for the prevention of the importation of arms and ammunition, the German Imperial Commissioner, Major VON WISSMANN had already acted energetically towards putting down the Slave-trade, previous to the closing of the Brussels Conference. As soon as these fortified posts have been gradually pushed forward to the great lakes, and when furthermore there are steam cruisers on Tanganyika, Victoria, Nyanza and Nyassa, the transport of Slaves, together with the Slave-trade will gradually disappear.

Although in the territories under German protection, there are properly speaking no longer any Slave hunts, still there are large Slave caravans passing through the interior. A considerable portion of these Slave gangs comes to Lake Tanganyika from the territory of the upper Congo and its tributaries. It is true the Congo State has established on the banks of these rivers seventeen stations, which are under the management of Europeans. Among these stations there are two fortified camps with 1,000 men (natives, officered by Europeans) for the purpose of checking the advance of the Arab Slave hunters.

One of these camps is situated at the junction of the Aruwimi and the Congo, and holds in check the Arabs who devastate the country above Stanley Falls. The other camp is on the Lomami, with the object of keeping back the Arab Slave-traders of Nyangwe.

To prevent the transport of Slaves from the countries lying west of Tanganyika, across the lake, to the east side of it, the Belgian Anti-Slavery Society has decided to send out, *via* the rivers Congo, Kassai, Sankuru and Lomami, and thence overland, through Nyangwe to Lake Tanganyika, a steamer *which can be (in sections) taken to pieces*, for the purpose of seizing all such Slave traffic. This steamer will at the same time afford effective protection to the mission stations on the lake. The preparations for this undertaking are already under way. In a similar manner, Major VON WISSMANN has started the idea of sending out a steamer to Lake Victoria. In Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, and other places, 160,000 marks have been already subscribed for this purpose. The steamer is being built at Hamburg, and within a few weeks will be ready to be despatched in packages best suited for land transport in East Africa. The cost of this 70 tons steamer, free on board, at Hamburg, will be about 80,000 marks. The freight and forwarding expenses to the coast of Africa, mechanics' wages, equipment, marine insurance, &c., may be reckoned at about

20,000 marks. The land carriage from the coast to Lake Victoria, which will require some 6,000 porters, has been carefully estimated at about 250,000 marks. Major VON WISSMANN has requested the African Society to subscribe a suitable amount towards the steamer. As the undertaking furthers in the highest degree the primary aim of the African Society, viz., the suppression of the Slave-trade and Slave hunting in the interior of Africa; as it promises the most effective protection to the mission stations on the Victoria Nyanza, so frequently threatened by the Arabs; as it will facilitate in an extraordinary degree the communication between the said mission stations, and will secure and further the pacific labours of the Christian missions by the maintenance of peace and order in the adjoining countries; as, besides all this, Major VON WISSMANN has promised always to grant our missionaries free passage by said steamer; therefore the managing committee has resolved to propose to the Central Board that they should grant towards the expenses of the proposed steamer for the Victoria Nyanza a sum of 25,000 marks, on the condition that the undertaking is sufficiently guaranteed, both as regards its realisation and continuity. The meeting agrees thereto.

SLAVERY IN CEYLON.

A CURIOUS case of theft and desertion came on for hearing before the Police. One Mr. CADERAMAN, formerly an interpreter to the Judges of the Supreme Court, charged a little servant girl with the theft of property valued at about Rs. 50, and desertion, and her mother with receiving stolen property. The girl said that she lived with the complainant for about one and a-half months, during which period she got no wages whatever, and, when her mother came to see her she was given no food, but driven away from the place. As she was badly treated by her master and his wife she went away to her mother. Mr. CADERAMAN said that the girl was given in his charge by one Mr. TALLERATNE, who had gone to Hambantotte, and the condition was merely to feed and clothe her.

The Magistrate here asked whether there was Slavery in Ceylon, to which the complainant replied in the negative, when the Magistrate remarked that his method of keeping servants was like Slavery.

The mother came and asked for wages, but he told her to ask Mr. TALLERATNE. She then came again on Tuesday, and wanted to remove the child, but he told her to bring a letter from Mr. TALLERATNE.

The Magistrate here asked whether the complainant regarded the servant as Mr. TALLERATNE's Slave.

The girl went out on some business, but never returned, and, as some things were missing from the bedroom, she was traced, and arrested at Biyagama, as he drove down in a trap with another person and overtook her.

The Magistrate here asked the complainant why he did not employ a few blood-hounds to trace the runaway Slave, or why an application was not sent to His Excellency the Major-General for the service of a few Gordon Highlanders to arrest his Slave.

There was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge of theft, as the girl claimed most of the property as given to her by Mr. CADERAMAN to wear, and the Magistrate discharged the accused.—*Pioneer*.

Don Luis Sorela.

THIS gentleman, now on a visit to England, has recently been elected as Corresponding Member of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. To his exertions Spain is indebted for the foundation of the various Committees of the SPANISH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, he having visited most of the large cities and towns in the Peninsula, where he held meetings and organised acting branch societies. DON SORELA is well-known as a traveller in almost all parts of the globe, and as having explored districts in Fernando Po and on the West Coast of Africa not previously known. On his return from one of these journeys he was received at a public banquet in Sierra Leone, and the young traveller was introduced to the guests by Dr. BLYDEN, the well-known coloured orator and writer, in the following terms:—

“DON LUIS SORELA comes from an illustrious Spanish family, and belongs to that class of men—too few, alas! as yet—who are endeavouring to rouse the sluggish imagination of Europeans to a vision of the claims, not merely social and political, but the human claims of the negro. He has broken from the traditions of his nation, which once was foremost in that traffic which has done so much to degrade and demoralise Africa. He has been lifted to a higher plane, and now sees a noble future for the negro, which he is endeavouring to hasten.”

In his reply, DON SORELA spoke thus hopefully of the future of the African races, and his words are remarkable as proceeding from a citizen of the country which so long clung to the abominable and degrading Slave system in Cuba:—

“I thank Dr. BLYDEN for the kind words he has just spoken in relation to myself, and you, gentlemen, for the toast which you have so well received. Be assured that the continual marks of sympathy with which you have so abundantly honoured me will remain ever graven on my memory.

“You are all, gentlemen, acquainted with my views in relation to the black race; they are such as Dr. BLYDEN has just explained. I shall not undertake here the task of dealing with negrophobic principles or of refuting their errors. I shall content myself with telling you what I feel at this moment.

“I was still very young when, leaving the military school, I made my first voyage to the East, where I had the opportunity of seeing for the first time the sad consequences of that horrible social plague called Slavery. The horrors of which I was the witness made a profound impression upon me, which inspired me with a sentiment of contempt for the murderers and of affectionate pity for the victim. When, some time after, I had occasion to travel in the West Indies, already free from the shameful plague, and to visit America, and I was able to know men of the same race whom I had seen deprived of the most precious right of man liberty; when, I say, I was permitted to see those men become citizens, with a consciousness of their own value, struggling against the absurd prejudice of colour, becoming wealthy and reaching the first positions by the force of their intelligence and energy; in their turn legislators, and models, by their wise examples, to the children of their race, practising all the virtues and possessing all the aptitudes; when I saw those results, gentlemen, I made the vow to myself to contribute by every possible effort, and to avail myself of every opportunity, to efface the old injustice.

“To think of the civilisation of Africa without the blacks is the greatest of

chimeras. The negro race is traversing the same period of transformation through which the white race has passed. A people numbering 200 millions, inhabiting nearly the whole of Africa and a great part of Oceanica, and scattered in large masses in Asia and America; a people who furnishes the proofs of vitality which you give here on the occasion of the brilliant celebration of the centenary after a comparatively short period of intellectual vitality; a people who obtains such results, is a people who must be depended upon to take a large part in the vast commerce of humanity, far from being a decaying people it is a people which commences to live, as a Portuguese negrophile, NOGUEIRA, has remarked, 'It is a people only at its beginning, and not a people near its end.'

"In reference to Spain, it must not be forgotten, gentlemen, that among us we number to-day several millions of the black race in whose future the Government of Her Catholic Majesty takes a profound interest, and if it is true that we have not obtained the excellent results which you have obtained in the instruction of the coloured element, it is not less true also that we reckon a large number of distinguished men among our black fellow-countrymen, who prove by their example what work can achieve when it is inspired and sustained by a firm will.

"As to myself, gentlemen, if having made the tour of Africa, I return to my country and succeed by the results of my views in making known all of which you are capable, I shall then have obtained that which will be to me the most precious recompense."

Tippu-Tib and the Slave-Trade.

From the late Mr. Jameson's Diary, (page 145.)

"TIPPU-TIB has a very hard job before him, if he means to put a stop to Slavery in his territories. Ivory is really the wealth of the country, and captured native men, and especially women, mean ivory, those of them not ransomed by their friends remaining Slaves. In ABDULLAH's village we saw one gang of women working with ropes round their necks, and all fastened together, who bore on their bodies the unmistakable marks of pretty severe floggings. As the Arabs do not shoot elephants themselves, and hunt nothing but men and women, it is their only means of becoming rich and obtaining ivory. Once put a stop to this trade, and their only reason for remaining in the country ceases. I cannot believe that any effectual change will take place for a very long time, no matter how much TIPPU-TIB himself may desire it."

Page 204.

"The Arabs captured five canoes, some very fine ones, and I fear the natives have little chance of escape, as ABDULLAH's people hold the islands up river, and have canoes. The Arabs had burnt the whole of the village, which now made a beautiful picture, with the smoke and flames rising up from under the dark foliage of the forest, and reflected as in a mirror across the sunlit waters, while higher up the river the canoes were disappearing into the mist which still hung over the rapids. When one thinks that SELIM MAHOMMED is one of TIPPU-TIB's head men, TIPPU now being an officer of the Congo Free State, whose charter binds him to put down all forms of Slavery, and that these head men of his send out parties in all directions to hunt ivory and Slaves every day, it seems a curious medley."

The Negro Question in the United States.

UNDER this heading, a series of ten long letters, from the Special Correspondent of *The Times*, has appeared in the columns of that journal during the past few months. The subject is one of great importance, but at present we can do little more than call attention to the magnitude of the problem at which both white and coloured now appear to be not a little alarmed.

At the present moment, more than six and a half millions of negroes are living amongst the whites in the South, and in a few States the black population is said to exceed the white.

The law which usually prevails, by which an inferior race dies out before a superior, has no place with regard to the African negro. Although the mortality amongst the negroes is very heavy, their reproduction is still more vigorous, and it is estimated, by the best authorities, that the coloured population will in 1910 exceed the whites by at least a million, in what is denominated the black belt of the United States.

In the earlier letters of the Correspondent an extraordinary picture is drawn of the corruption and excesses that prevailed shortly after the American Civil War, where the newly emancipated blacks, having become armed with the Suffrage, were able to secure the preponderating vote. Then it was that—

“The country saw a series of unequalled scandals. Corruption was open and unchecked. Political rings ruthlessly levied blackmail. Some of the Legislatures were scenes of debauchery and prodigality. The black legislators were no Spartans. For clocks in the South Carolina State House costing 8s. 6d. they substituted others of the value of £120; they sat on crimson sofas, to the tune of £40 apiece, and looked at themselves in mirrors, each worth £120. A restaurant, supported by the State, was attached, and there officials and their friends and relatives helped themselves without stint to liquor, food, and cigars at the public expense. Men with neither law nor merits were made judges. Adventurers of the lowest order became Governors of States. Black Cleons and Clodiuses abounded.”

The Correspondent, who is responsible for the above particulars, gives other scandalous instances of what may be called public profligacy, against which the whites naturally rebelled. Then came a period of cruel persecution of the coloured race in some portions of the South, with which we are familiar through the powerful descriptions given by Judge TOURGEE and other writers.

“The white citizens sought outside the Constitution the redress denied them within it by force and fraud; by intimidation and bribery they triumphed over numbers, and Democratic majorities are now returned in the very States in which it was supposed the negro vote must always give a Republican majority. By popular consensus the rights given to the negro are to a large extent practically suspended. The white has for the time mastery. Truth is, he must rule, no matter at what cost. But he knows that he is hated; he is uneasy as to the future; and he is conscious that his position is false and indefensible.”

Here, therefore, stand two great races opposite each other. They never

mix—that is to say, socially. The question of *miscegenation* was supposed by some the only capable solution of the great problem. This question has been well argued out by the Special Correspondent, to whose letters we must refer our readers. Suffice it to say, that the most ardent supporters of the above-named theory have now abandoned it as impracticable, as the antipathy of the two races is probably greater than it was in the days of Slavery. The notion that *miscegenation* would prove an ultimate solution of the question must have had its origin in the universal concubinage and indiscriminate profligacy of the whites with the coloured races of the South during Slavery. Not many of our readers will have read the accounts of OLMSTED, and other travellers of that period in the Southern States, describing that state of things—such connections were “only evil, and that continually.” Nor are we any advocates of such unions even in their moral and legitimate form. At the same time we would maintain that in the future the degree of civil and social equality will be in the measure of the character and education of the respective races.

Now comes the question of the future, which is discussed in two long and singular concluding letters by the Special Correspondent of *The Times*. In a few words we may state that the solution is contained in one proposition, viz., the emigration of the coloured population of the United States to the land of their forefathers.

We hardly need discuss the proposal to emigrate six millions of coloured people to Africa, an idea childish or insane. Nothing is more certain than that they will refuse to go, to be relegated to barbarism, from which they have in some degree emerged. The South has persistently and deliberately prepared for herself the present difficulty. A community which enacted it to be death to teach a negro to read must be ready to endure for a while the consequences of their ignorance.

A hundredth part of the sum needed to give effect to this wild scheme would give adequate education (compulsory, if needful) to the negroes of the South, resulting in creating in due time an industrial and loyal population. We should strongly deprecate any segregation of the black population. It is quite clear that the presence and leading of the superior race will for a long time be requisite for the permanent advancement of the former in both a social and industrial condition.

After proving to his own satisfaction that ample room exists in the Congo Free State, and other portions of Central Africa for the ten millions to which the coloured people may have increased, he calculates the cost to America in money, and the ease with which she could raise the twelve or fourteen millions sterling which might be required annually for the proposed exodus.

It will be seen by his letters that there is no idea of *forcing* the coloured people to emigrate. *It must be made worth their while*, and they must be paid handsomely for all their belongings, which would be useless to them in their new country. His idea is, from information received, that under these

conditions the negro would be willing to go. We confess to a large amount of scepticism upon this point, though it is quite possible that a certain number might be induced by the offer of good wages, and possibly allotments of land, by African companies, English or European, to accept service under their rule. But this at first, at any rate, could only be to a limited extent.

In discussing the possibilities of an exodus of the negro race from America to Africa, one's thought naturally turns to the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, which was founded upon similar ideas. Has that scheme been a success? We scarcely think so. We are told that it numbers now scarcely 5,000 souls, and Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the late American Minister to the Republic, describes it as—

“A land of snakes, centipedes, fever, miasma, poverty, superstition, and death.”

—Since writing the foregoing, the statistics and predictions of the Special Correspondent above quoted, have been called in question by a writer from Alabama, in the following letter, which appeared in *The Times* of the 23rd January—the greater part of which we reprint. The figures given by Mr. S. W. JOHN would have been more satisfactory had he given the names of the States, and the relative proportion of blacks and whites residing in each separate State. The figures as they now stand are scarcely convincing. We should like to know whether the coloured are all pure negroes, and whether the whites are all pure whites. However, we quite agree with the last writer that the two races ought to be able to live together in the same country, but without any closer commingling of the races. In fact, the raising of the cotton crops in the South would be impossible without coloured labour.

To the Editor of "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Under the above title, in *The Times* of December 15, 1890, you discuss at some length the race question in the United States, and, drawing your information from your Special Correspondent, who takes as facts the predictions of Professor GILMAN, who is a very bitter enemy of the South and her white people, whom he calls “rebels,” you arrive at conclusions that are unsound and very wide of the truth.

Why your Correspondent should have imposed on your readers these false prophecies, when the facts as shown by the last census (1890) were accessible, it is hard to understand, unless he is one of those who cannot believe that any good thing can come out of, or to, the Southern white people.

That you may see how wide of the mark the prophecies have come, and that within six years from the time they were published, I insert the following table, taken from the official bulletins issued by the Census Bureau of the Federal Government :—

Population.	For year ending June 30, 1890.	For year 1880.	Increase per cent.
Totals	17,556,920	14,638,936	19'9
Whites	11,361,996	9,007,187	26'2
Coloured	6,194,924	5,631,749	10'0
Immigrants from the North during the decade	297,000	Not known.	—
Immigrants from foreign countries during decade	378,019	Not known.	—
Persons of Northern birth now residing in the South	475,930	240,885	94'6
Persons of foreign birth in the South	680,423	420,871	51'2

From this it appears that the whites, in the past decade, have increased in the South nearly three times as fast as the negroes. And yet you were so far misled by the statements of your special Correspondent that you say, "It invites us to look ahead for one or two generations, and predict, if we can, the future of these Southern States, where the negro is multiplying far more rapidly than the whites."

In the light of these figures, what becomes of the estimates of that "moderate and trustworthy statistician"?

You are also mistaken in the assertion that the Southern whites have apprehensions on this subject, and that they are mortified at seeing the negroes enjoy full political and social rights.

We, of the South, have never lost faith in the superiority of our race, nor have we any apprehension that the descendants of the WASHINGTONS, LEES, CALHOUNS, PENDLETONS, MARIONS, HAMPTONS, HENRYS, and thousands of other illustrious Southern men, who can trace their lineage direct to the best Anglo-Saxon British stock, will ever be dominated by the negroes, nor are we mortified.

You do us great injustice when you say, "The South consists of two nations, treading the same ground, breathing the same air, and speaking the same language, yet kept by race-hatred as separate as if they were parted by iron bars."

We are separate and we mean to stay so, but not because we hate the negro, but because we believe any commingling of the races to be a sin in the eyes of the Creator, a crime against nature, and certain debasement and death to the white race.

You close your leader with this sentence, which to us is as horrible as it is surprising.

"Will he (our Correspondent) hold out any hope of an ultimate levelling up of the negro population, or, even if this condition is fulfilled, of an amalgamation of the two races on any terms whatever?"

Whatever may be his response to your inquiry, there would be but one answer from every one of the 11,361,000 whites in the South, could they speak at once, and that would be that the best, bluest blood of England, the Royal Family included, will sooner amalgamate with the cannibal negroes who slew and ate a little girl before the eyes of Englishmen than the whites of the South will amalgamate with the negroes of the South, though they are to-day the highest type of the negro race on earth. • •

Respectfully,

S. W. JOHN.

Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A., *January*, 1891.

The Slave-Trade on the West Coast of Africa.

IN the following extracts from a narrative we recognise an old friend, or rather enemy, often brought to light in these columns, viz., enforced labour traffic, carried on by the Portuguese between the West Coast of Africa and their sugar islands—S. Thomé and Principé, in the Gulf of Guinea. Sir FREDERICK GOLDSMID informed us, some years ago, that he had himself travelled with these labourers, who had tickets round their necks as though they were chattels, and that he and the other English considered that they were Slaves in everything but name.

Our present authority, M. HÉLI CHATELAIN, contributes a long and interesting article on this question to the *African News*. We only regret that we are unable to reprint it in full.

M. CHATELAIN writes:—On May 19th . . . I embarked on the *Mozambique* of the Lisbon "Mala Real," one of the finest steamers plying on West African waters.

Like all Portuguese steamers, the *Mozambique* had on board about two hundred Africans, from all parts of the Coast, and far interior of the Loanda, Benguella and Mossamedes districts, who were being taken to the island of S. Thomé (St. Thomas), there to work on the coffee and cocoa plantations as "contractados," i.e., *temporary Slaves, under Government patronage*.

Of course these passengers interested me more than all the others, and it was in their midst I spent the three days of our passage to S. Thomé. ° ° °

They were mostly men and women, between fifteen and forty; children and old folks were apparently not represented. Some of them looked healthy and strong; the majority showed signs of bad fare; some, again, were starved to skeletons, and had the ghastly, feverish, piercing, half insane look that is peculiar to their condition; the most of them had the hard, vacant, indifferent expression of men who know they are going to what they most dread, while they are ignorant of where and in what shape their sad destiny awaits them. A few, who had acquaintances with whom to talk, showed, now and then, some signs of interest in each other, or in what was going on about them. Crowded as they were on one-half of the fore-castle deck, it looked strange to see them so quiet. In normal circumstances, with their exuberance of life and mirth, that crowd of negroes would have made a deafening noise.

Externally, they looked improved on what they were in their homes. Each had a sufficient supply of coloured cotton cloth wherein to wrap, and a mat whereon to lay their limbs. Most of them also had blankets. Hanging from the neck each wore a tin or brass ticket, with a number and the St. Thomé owners' initials punched on.

Their night-quarters were in the upper hold, between midships and the fore-castle. There they would coil up, men and women pell-mell; the hatch being left open for ventilation, but no light provided. In the morning they were marched from midships to fore-castle deck, and sometimes made to pass under the hose for cleansing. Twice or three times a day they got their rations. These were mixed with boiling water in a barrel, and then put out at their disposal. Like famished wolves they would rush on the barrel, the victors in the fight running off with more than their portion, while the sickly, vanquished, starvelings would only reach an empty cask. Naturally, much of the food was wasted in the struggle. This sad spectacle was an amusing sight for the crew and the passengers, who, looking down upon the black swarm, would say, in the happy feeling of their superiority, "What beasts and brutes these Slaves are! They have no pity for each other! They surely deserve no sympathy!"

As already hinted, they were for the most part strangers to each other, speaking the different languages comprised between the Coast, the head streams of the Zambesi, and the Congo-Lualaba with its Lunda affluents. They had been shipt by the different licensed or unlicensed dealers at the ports from Loanda South, and in the few days had had no time to form acquaintances. No wonder, therefore, that each one should look after himself and sulk his neighbour, or even sometimes fight over trifles. One night, down in their lightless hold, one stabbed another in the back.

Although I knew but part of what awaited them, when I thought that these people were never to see again their homes, to which they are attached as much as we, hardened as I am, nothing but an abrupt change of thought and talk could enable me to keep the tears out of my eyes. ° ° °

On the 22nd, the *Moçambique* anchored off S. Thomé's city. The next morning I went ashore, and hunted up my acquaintances, a lawyer, Dr. BRANDAO, brother of the leading Portuguese politician of the same name, the Director of the Custom House, and an Englishman of the Cable Company.

The steamer of the other Portuguese Company and ours took a full cargo of coffee and cacao, altogether more than six thousand big sacks.

As in all of Portugal's African colonies, so in S. Thomé, the cathedrals and churches, raised with the money of the old Slave-trade, are now the abode of bats and owls; while large plantations, due to the abolition of the Slave traffic, and fine hospitals or government buildings, due to the new colonial movement, are springing up with youthful vigour.

The population of S. Thomé is all imported, and composed of the most unlike elements. The climate being decidedly unhealthy for non-natives, the whites are not numerous. Beside the Portuguese, there are a few Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Jews, and even a Macao Chinese, who is Liberian Consul. The blacks are best divided into three classes: (1) The S. Thomenses, who are the free blacks born on the islands; (2) the Angolares, who, a few thousand in number, descend from Angola Slaves, escaped from a shipwreck; (3) the unfree, imported labourers who work on the plantations. The latter come chiefly from Angola, especially Benguela; but there are quite a number of natives imported from the Gaboon Coast and from Dahomey. ° ° °

Immorality and superstition among the S. Thomenses are as luxuriantly rank as the unparalleled vegetation of the Island. All the superstitions of heathenism, added to all those of the lowest Roman Catholicism, and mixed with what vain imaginations may spring up in such a mixed crowd under such a climate, have produced a mythology and a folk-lore worth the life-study of a specialist; but little calculated to benefit human souls. Here is a grand field for the regenerating force of the Gospel of Christ. No mere reforming or educating would be of any avail.

During my solitary walks around the city, I came across blacks from all the tribes of Angola and its hinterlands. I cannot here repeat the conversations I had with them, but they all harped over the same theme: "O take, do take us back to our country, or some other place!" S. Thomé, that paradise of Nature, seems to be the hell of man. While the whites complain of the climate and of the worthlessness and corruption of the natives, these again all think that any lot and any place on earth would be preferable to their lot and this place. Still, both whites and natives seem to have plenty of what they most desire: the first, money; the latter, the satisfaction of all animal appetites. There is evidently something wrong, and there is a remedy for it; but of that another time.

Publications received.

FOREIGN.—*Bulletin de la Société Anti-Esclavagiste de France*, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1890.

Gott will es. (M. GLADBACH.)

Echo aus Afrika. (Vienna.)

Le Mouvement Anti-Esclavagiste. (Brussels.)

L'Afrique Civilisée et Explorée. (Geneva.)

Bollettino delle Società Africana d'Italia.

Bollettino de Comitato Centrale Anti-Schiansta di Palermo.

All the above are anti-Slavery works, and contain interesting and important information. It is satisfactory to find how deeply many of the principal European countries are now interested in the question of African Slavery.

Review.

STANLEY EXPEDITION.

The following books have been received :—

In Darkest Africa. 2 Vols. H. M. STANLEY.

Letters and Diary of Major Barttelot.

Five Years with the Congo Cannibals. By H. WARD.

With Emin Pasha. By A. MOUNTENEY-JEPHSON.

Diary of Mr. Jameson.

We have carefully read through the whole of these extremely voluminous volumes, and can only say that they are very painful reading. The quarrels that have arisen between Mr. STANLEY and his officers, two of whom are dead and have no power of defending themselves, have thrown a gloom over the whole history of the expedition as dark and impenetrable as the forest through which the expedition so painfully toiled. In our opinion, nothing has been shown to justify the leaving of a rearguard in charge of a mass of goods, mostly gunpowder, which no force that could be procured in such a region without the special assistance of TIPPOO TIB could possibly carry to Wadelai. With the departure of Mr. STANLEY at the head of a body of picked men all control over TIPPOO TIB was lost, and the rearguard was left to get on as best it could, being short of provisions and of able-bodied porters. Mr. STANLEY's instructions, which he left behind him, were ambiguous, to say the least of them; but, no matter how clearly they might have been expressed, it was impossible to move without the requisite number of men.

Another mystery which we have never heard explained is that connected with the Congo fleet. It must have been known that a large portion of Mr. STANLEY's force was stranded on the Aruwimi, and yet it never seemed to have occurred to missionaries or traders, to say nothing of the Congo Government, to send up to see whether the expedition was in need of any assistance!

Obituary.

THE LATE G. W. ALEXANDER.

IN our last issue we briefly chronicled the death of Mr. GEORGE WM. ALEXANDER, at the advanced age of eighty-eight, who for many years was an active worker in the Anti-Slavery cause. He was the colleague of CLARKSON, BROUGHAM, and JOSEPH STURGE in the great work of emancipation in the British Colonies. When, in 1837, JOSEPH STURGE returned from the West Indies, from his tour of investigation into the condition of the negro apprentices, Mr. ALEXANDER at once joined in the movement for the abolition of the apprenticeship system, and became the Treasurer of the Central Negro Emancipation Committee which was formed for that object. The Committee achieved its end in 1838, but continued to sit until the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, for the universal extinction of Slavery and the SLAVE-TRADE, was formed in 1839, when an amalgamation took place. Mr. ALEXANDER was again appointed Treasurer, a position which he held until the year 1869, after which date his connection with the Society entirely ceased. During the long period of his Anti-Slavery career Mr. ALEXANDER devoted much time and money to the promotion of the abolition movement, and on several occasions visited the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and arousing the attention of the public to the importance of the Society's work. In the early days of the the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY's operations, Mr. ALEXANDER undertook several journeys to the Continent, as the representative of its Committee. Denmark, Holland, France, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, and some of the German States, were each visited, in some instances more than once, and a stimulus was given to the movement for the abolition of Slavery in the colonies of foreign nations. In 1842 he published a series of letters, written to friends on the Continent of Europe, on the *Slave-Trade, Slavery, and Emancipation*, which contained replies to the objections which had been raised by the foes of emancipation.

A mission to the West Indies, to enquire into their condition and prospects, was carried out by Messrs. ALEXANDER and CANDLER, in 1849-50, and a full account of their visits to the British, French, Swedish, and Danish Colonies appeared in these columns in 1851.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.

THE crew of H.M.S. *Pigeon* recently captured a Slave dhow and a number of Slaves, under circumstances that were creditable alike to the sagacity and the humanity of the blue-jackets. It appears that the ship's whale-boat was out, when those on board sighted a dhow standing in towards Pansa Island, a short distance from Pemba. The dhow was carefully watched, and was seen to run alongside the reef, and land thirty-one Slaves, including ten women and two girls, under the care of two Arabs. The miserable captives were hurried into the bush, it being the evident intention of their cruel masters to remove them to Pemba when danger from the Englishmen had blown over. However, petty officer QUINN, who was in charge of the boat, ordered his men to land, and, after beating the bush, succeeded in finding twenty-four Slaves under the charge of an Arab, the rest having been removed. Nor did the dhow escape. Gunner MORIST, hearing that she was trying to reach Kokotoni, visited that place, and there captured her, bringing her to Zanzibar. The captain and owner, however, got away.—*Daily Graphic*.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

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THE LATE GENERAL SHERMAN AND FREED SLAVES.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S march to the sea was one of the most formidable undertakings of the Civil War. The distance was 300 miles, through a rough and swampy country, and it was accomplished by this vast wing of the army—numbering more than 100,000 men—in twenty-three days. A correspondent who accompanied the army writes that one of its most remarkable features was the trail of the camp followers. At every place touched by General SHERMAN Slavery vanished, the emancipated Slaves following the General, until the Federal troops had in their rear at last a black column of from 300,000 to 400,000 negroes.

Turkish Homes for Freed Slaves.

(Through REUTER'S Agency.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.

"The project recommended sometime ago by the British Embassy, and recently approved by the Council of Ministers, of establishing homes for enfranchised negro Slaves has just been sanctioned in principle by the Sultan. Although the traffic in black Slaves is not yet entirely abolished, the Imperial Government is anxious for its suppression throughout the Empire, and the need for such institutions as those contemplated becomes apparent when it is stated that the majority of enfranchised negroes become re-enslaved even after receiving their certificates of manumission, and contrary to the Convention respecting the Slave-trade.

"It is proposed to establish the homes in the districts of Benghazi, Tripoli, Jeddah, and Hodeida, as well as in Constantinople, and, in future, the freed Slaves will be sheltered in these asylums, and, in conformity with special regulations already in force, will be cared for at the cost of the State. Provision will also be made for the children of negroes received at the homes. The boys will be admitted to the primary professional schools or to the military bands, while the girls will be assisted to obtain situations as domestic servants. In sanctioning these measures, the Sultan, taking into consideration the fact that the offspring of negro parents cannot become acclimatised in temperate regions, and seldom survive, has ordered that enfranchised Slaves who are married shall be sent to homes which are to be built as required on the State lands at Smyrna."

If the above project be carried out it may be looked upon as a first-fruit of the late Conference of the Powers at Brussels, and it is interesting to see that it is somewhat on the lines of the CAIRO HOME FOR FREED WOMEN SLAVES, founded some years ago by the exertions of the late Right Hon. W. E. FORSTER, Sir EVELYN BARING, Sir COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Sir F. FOWELL BUXTON, EDMUND STURGE, and others, with the aid of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We trust these Turkish Homes will be as well managed as the Home in Cairo.

The German Chancellor on Slave Labour.

IN an otherwise excellent speech of GENERAL CAPRIVI, delivered in Berlin early in February, an extraordinary statement was made respecting work on plantations in German East Africa. The Chancellor is reported to have said that the Government could not be blind to the fact that Slavery would be a great help in developing these plantations; but, he added, "that the Government would do its best to spare the interests of the natives." We trust there is some error in the report of this speech, which certainly sounds strange from the Minister of one of the great Powers that has set its seal to the Articles of the General Act of the Brussels Conference. Meanwhile *The Spectator* has sounded a note of alarm on this momentous subject of African labour. The sentence above quoted, it says,

"Is ominous of trouble both for the blacks and whites. It is hopeless for us to press the Portuguese and the Arabs to abolish Slavery while Germany maintains it; and there will be endless quarrels, for we shall not surrender escaped Slaves. The speech will be a terrible disappointment to those who thought that Englishmen and Germans might have acted together in introducing freedom of labour into Africa; and, indeed, the only consolation is, that Slavery never looked so firmly rooted as on the day when the Slave-owners hung JOHN BROWN."

Cairo Home for Freed Women Slaves.

(Under the auspices of the British & Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.)

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THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY having been asked to collect further funds for the above Institution, which has been doing admirable work in Egypt, has received during the year 1890 the following sums, and will be glad to receive further donations :—

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Further information and copies of photographs of some of the Slaves, taken by order of Sir EVELYN BARING, can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary,

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